The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Volume VII. SATURDAY, July 26, 1794. Number 414

Printed by JOHN SCULL, *in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.*

NOTICE.

ALL *persons having claims against the estate of* John Dodd, *late of the Town of Washington, deceased, are desired to present their vouchers to* William Meetkerke, Esq. *in Washington, between this and the first of October next, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make payment to the same against the aforesaid time, as he is fully authorised and empowered to settle said estate.*

MARY DODD, Executrix.
Washington, July 16, 1794.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, living in Fayette county, Luzerne townships, about the middle of February last, a small black and white COW, with short cut horns. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM.
June 12, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the executors of Major James Innes, late of Washington county, are desired to present their vouchers to the subscribers in Washington, between this and the first of September next.

MATTHEW RITCHIE,
ALEX. ADDISON.
Washington, 27th June, 1794.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Greensburgh, July 1, 1794.

ELIZABETH *Bean, widow, Unity township; Job Briggs, near Redstone; Martha Campbell, near Ligonier; John Corroran, care of Peter Cole, Redstone; Jame Clark. Wheatfield township; James Clark, near Squirrel-hill; James Gibbon Gulf, storekeeper, Union town; James Gilmer, Ligonier valley; John Garley, care of James Guthrie, Esquire; Capt. John Guthrie, John Guthrie, Esq. Miss Nancy Guthrie, care of Ezekiel Roddy; John Gillespie, care of Mr. Campbell, Greensburgh; William Henry, Forks of Yough; James Hunter, care of William Jack, Esq. Jacob Hough, Jacob's creek; Revd. John Jamieson, William Lemy, care of James Vincent, Washington county; Andrew Laag, care of Abraham Loff; John Lavinguier, Cherry's mill; Isaac M'Kissick, care of W. Findley, Esq. John Mears, Turkey foot road; Thomas Morgan, care of David Watson, Esq. Nathaniel Newlin, care of the Rev. Mr. Powers; Joseph Nelson, Ligonier valley; John Pennel, Samuel Ray, care of the Rev. Mr. Porter; Peter Rogers, care of Andrew Campbell; James Ross, care of John M'Clellan; John Scott, care of Abraham Stewart, Esq. Fayette; William Shaw, jun. near Greensburgh; John Samtson, Franklin township.*

NEW STORE.

Just received and now opening in the *new House*, at Mr. Jacob Bausman's ferry, opposite Pittsburgh, a neat and general assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

which will be sold cheap for cash or country produce.

LEWIS BOND & Co.
July 2, 1794.

ADGATE & Co.

At the *Card Manufactory*, corner of Market and Water streets, have for sale a general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Cotton, Wool & Tow Cards by the dozen or single pair, at the Philadelphia prices.

Cut Nails of all sizes, at cost and carriage.

They have also on hand a very large assortment of *CASTINGS*, which they will sell at 100 dollars per ton, or 5d per lb. retail.

Any person wanting the above articles may always depend on being supplied, as they intend to keep a constant assortment.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1794.

Just received, and opened for sale by

ISAAC. GREGG,

at his Store the corner of Market and Second streets,

A GENERAL assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. which he will sell low for cash, or country produce.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1794.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *from the commons of Pittsburgh, about the middle of May, a bright bay HORSE, between* 10 *and* 11 *years old,* 15 *hands high, a natural trotter, has a star in his forehead, and a snip on the nose, was hurt by the saddle, low in flesh. Whoever delivers said Horse to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.*

MOSES THOMSON.

Pittsburgh, July 10, 1794.

June 24, 1794.

WE, the under-named subscribers, do certify, that there was a letter written and composed by us respecting children of Samuel Sloan's, that were taken by the Indians, in the name of William Green, which we urged him to send to an acquaintance of his near Niagara, named Nathaniel Pettad, who he supposed would be active in endeavoring to get some account of them; and have them sent home to their parents. He likewise said, that it would not have the effect willed for, unless he represented himself as a friend to them, which accordingly was done. The letter mentioned the names of the children, the name of the water they were taken upon, and the distance from the Allegheny river; the distress of the parents, and the reward they would give for the release of the children—and at the close of the letter Mr. Green requests us to pray him, if he had any influence with the Indians, to try to send them to the army that was prepared for waring with them, and to hinder them from coming in to murder people upon the frontiers.—This we believe was the contents of the letter as near as we can recollect, and are willing to give oath that Mr. Green had no other design in sending the letter, but to assist the parents in getting the children.

SAMUEL SLOAN,
JAMES M'COMB.

N. B. The above letter was dated some time in November, 1793.

LEXINGTON, May 31.

On Saturday the 24th instant, a numerous meeting of respectable citizens from different parts of this State, assembled in Lexington; and after taking into consideration the degraded and deserted situation of this country, both as to its commerce and protection; and coolly deliberating thereon, the following resolutions were adopted:—

RESOLVED, That the inhabitants west of the Apalachian mountains, are entitled by nature and by stipulation, to the free and undisturbed navigation of the river Mississippi.

2. That from the year 1783 until this time, the enjoyment of this right has been uniformly prevented, by the Spaniards.

3. That the general government, whose duty it was to have put us in possession of this right, have, either through design or mistaken policy, adopted no effectual measures for its attainment.

4. That even the measures they have adopted, have been uniformly concealed from us, and veiled in mysterious secrecy.

5. That civil liberty is prostituted, when the servants of the people, are suffered to tell their masters, that communications which they may judge important, ought not to be entrusted to them.

6. That we have a right to expect and demand, that Spain should be immediately compelled to acknowledge our right, or that an end be put to all negociations on that subject.

7. That the injuries and insults done and offered by Great Britain, to America, call loudly for redress; and that we will, to the utmost of our abilities, support the general government in any attempt to obtain redress.

8. That as the voice of all Eastern America has now called on the President of the United States to demand that redress of Great Britain, Western America has a right to expect and demand, that nothing shall be considered as a satisfaction, that does not completely remove their grievances; which have a stronger claim to satisfaction, both from their atrocity and continuance.

9. That the recent appointment of the *enemy* of the western country to negociate with that nation, and the tame submission of the general government, when *we* alone were injured by Great Britain, make it highly necessary, that we should at this time state our just demands to the President & Congress.

10. That the inhabitants of the western country have a right to demand, that their frontiers be protected by the general government, and that the total want of that protection which they now experience, is a grievance of the greatest magnitude.

11. That the attainment and security of these our rights, is, the common cause of the western people, and that we will unite with them in any measures that may be most expedient for that purpose.

12. Resolved, as our opinion, That measures ought immediately to be taken, to obtain the sense of the inhabitants of this state at large, that no doubt may be entertained of their opinions and determinations on these important subjects; that we may be able when it shall be necessary, to communicate as a state, with the other inhabitants of the western country.

13. Resolved, That it be recommended to each county in this state, to appoint a committee to give and receive communications on these subjects; to call meetings of their counties; and when it may be judged expedient, to call upon the people to elect proper persons to represent them in convention, for the purpose of deliberating on the steps which will be most expedient for the attainment and security of our just rights.

By direction and in behalf of the meeting of the Citizens of the State of Kentucky.

GEORGE MUTER, Chairman.
Attest,
JOHN BRADFORD, Clerk.

To the PRESIDENT *and* CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

The Remonstrance of the Subscribers, Citizens of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, sheweth:

THAT your remonstrants have observed with concern and indignation, the injuries and insults offered to the United States by the king of Great Britain. He has violated in important parts, that treaty of peace, the observance of which might have obliterated the remembrance of former injuries. He has, by means of his agents, supplied arms, ammunition, cloathing and provision to those merciless savages, who have so long ravaged the western frontier of these states. He has interposed, unsolicited, and negociated truces for Portugal and Holland, with the piratical states, in order to turn the rapine of those African barbarians solely on the American commerce. His vessels of war, and the piratical vessels of his subjects, by his orders, in violation of the law of nations, have despoiled the commerce, and insulted the neutral flag of America. He has made no compensation for the property of citizens of these states, carried away by his troops contrary to treaty. And, that we might escape no species of injury which could be heaped on the weakest and most despicable of nations, he holds within the territory of the United States, in defiance of treaty and of right, posts fortified and garrisoned by his armies.

That these injuries and insults call loudly for redress, and that we will, to the utmost of our abilities and in any mode that can be devised, to support the general government, in the firmest and most effectual measures, to obtain full satisfaction for all our wrongs.

That your remonstrants, and the other inhabitants of the United States west of the Alleghany and Appalachian Mountains, are entitled by nature and stipulation to the free and undisturbed navigation of the river Mississippi; and that from the year 1783 to this day, they have been uniformly prevented, by the Spanish king, from exercising that right. Your remonstrants have observed, with concern, that the general government, whose duty it was to have preserved that right, have used no effectual measures for its attainment. That even their tardy and ineffectual negociations, have been veiled with the most mysterious secrecy. That, that secrecy is a violation of the political rights of the citizen, as it declares, that the people are unfit to be entrusted with important facts, relative to their rights, and that their servants may retain from them the

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NOTICE.

ALL *perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of* John Dodd, *late of the Town of Waſhington, deceaſed, are deſired to preſent their vouchers to* William Meetkerke, Eſq. *in Waſhington, between this and the firſt of October next, and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make payment to the ſame againſt the aforeſaid time, as he is fully authoriſed and empowered to ſettle ſaid eſtate.*

MARY DODD, Executrix.

Waſhington, July 16, 1794.

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, living in Fayette county, Luzerne townſhip, about the middle of February laſt, a ſmall black and white COW, with ſhort cut horns. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM.

June 12, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the executors of Major James Innes, late of Waſhington county, are deſired to preſent their vouchers to the ſubſcribers in Waſhington, between this and the firſt of September next.

MATTHEW RITCHIE,
ALEX. ADDISON.

Waſhington, 27th June, 1794.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office, Greenſburgh, July 1, 1794.

ELIZABETH *Bean, widow, Unity townſhip; Job Briggs, near Redſtone; Martha Campbell, near Ligonier; John Corroran, care of Peter Cole, Redſtone; Jame Clark. Wheatfield townſhip; James Clark, near Squire-Hill; James Gibbon Guff, ſtorekeeper, Union town; James Gilmer, Ligonier valley; John Gurley, care of James Guthrie, Eſquire; Capt. John Guthrie, John Guthrie, Eſq. Miſs Nancy Guthrie, care of Ezekiel Kelly; John Gilkſpie, care of Mr. Campbell, Greenſburgh; William Henry, Forks of Yough; James Hunter, care of William Jack, Eſq. Jacob Hough, Jacob's creek; Revd. John Jamieſon, William Kerney, care of James Vincent, Waſhington County; Andrew Laeg, care of Abraham Leſſ; John Lavinguier, Cherry's mill; Iſaac M'Kiſſack, care of W. Findley, Eſq. John Mears, Turkey foot road; Thomas Morgan, care of David Watſon, Eſq. Nathaniel Newlin, care of the Rev. Mr. Powers; Joſeph Nelſon, Ligonier valley; John Pennel, Samuel Ray, care of the Rev. Mr. Porter; Peter Rogers, care of Andrew Campbell; James Roſs, care of John M'Clellan; John Scott, care of Abraham Stewart, Eſq. Fayette; William Shannon, jun. near Greenſburgh; John Samſon, Franklin townſhip.*

NEW STORE.

Juſt received and now opening in the *new Houſe*, at Mr. Jacob Bauſman's ferry, oppoſite Pittſburgh, a neat and general aſſortment of

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Pittſburgh, July 8, 1794.

Two Dollars Reward.

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MOSES THOMSON.

Pittſburgh, July 10, 1794.

June 24, 1794.

WE, the under named ſubſcribers, do certify, that there was a letter written and compoſed by us reſpecting children of Samuel Sloan's, that were taken by the Indians, in the name of William Green, which we urged him to ſend to an acquaintance of his near Niagara, named Nathaniel Pettad, who he ſuppoſed would be active in endeavoring to get ſome account of them; and have them ſent home to their parents. He likewiſe ſaid, that it would not have the effect wiſhed for, unleſs he repreſented himſelf as a friend to them, which accordingly was done. The letter mentioned the names of the children, the name of the water they were taken upon, and the diſtance from the Allegheny river; the diſtreſs of the parents, and the reward they would give for the releaſe of the children—and at the cloſe of the letter Mr. Green requeſts us to pray him, if he had any influence with the Indians, to try to ſend them to the army that was prepared for waring with them, and to hinder them from coming in to murder people upon the frontiers.—This we believe was the contents of the letter as near as we can recollect, and are willing to give oath that Mr. Green had no other deſign in ſending the letter, but to aſſiſt the parents in getting the children.

SAMUEL SLOAN,
JAMES M'COMB.

N. B. The above letter was dated ſome time in November, 1794.

LEXINGTON, May 31.

On Saturday the 24th inſtant, a numerous meeting of reſpectable citizens from different parts of this State, aſſembled in Lexington; and after taking into conſideration the degraded and deſerted ſituation of this country, both as to its commerce and protection; and coolly deliberating thereon, the following reſolutions were adopted:—

RESOLVED, That the inhabitants weſt of the Apalachian mountains, are entitled by nature and by ſtipulation, to the free and undiſturbed navigation of the river Miſſiſippi.

2. That from the year 1783 until this time, the enjoyment of this right has been uniformly prevented, by the Spaniards.

3. That the general government, whoſe duty it was to have put us in poſſeſſion of this right, have, either through deſign or miſtaken policy, adopted no effectual meaſures for its attainment.

4. That even the meaſures they have adopted, have been uniformly concealed from us, and veiled in myſterious ſecrecy.

5. That civil liberty is proſtituted, when the ſervants of the people, are ſuffered to tell their maſters, that communications which they may judge important, ought not to be entruſted to them.

6. That we have a right to expect and demand, that Spain ſhould be immediately compelled to acknowledge our right, or that an end be put to all negociations on that ſubject.

7. That the injuries and inſults done and offered by Great Britain, to America, call loudly for redreſs; and that we will, to the utmoſt of our abilities, ſupport the general government in any attempt to obtain redreſs.

8. That as the voice of all Eaſtern America has now called on the Preſident of the United States to demand that redreſs of Great Britain, Weſtern America has a right to expect and demand, that nothing ſhall be conſidered as a ſatisfaction, that does not completely remove their grievances; which have a ſtronger claim to ſatisfaction, both from their atrocity and continuance.

9. That the recent appointment of the *enemy* of the weſtern country to negociate with that nation, and the tame ſubmiſſion of the general government, when *we* alone were injured by Great Britain, make it highly neceſſary, that we ſhould at this time ſtate our juſt demands to the Preſident & Congreſs.

10. That the inhabitants of the weſtern country have a right to demand, that their frontiers be protected by the general government, and that the total want of that protection which they now experience, is a grievance of the greateſt magnitude.

11. That the attainment and ſecurity of theſe our rights, is the common cauſe of the weſtern people, and that we will unite with them in any meaſures that may be moſt expedient for that purpoſe.

12. Reſolved, as our opinion, That meaſures ought immediately to be taken, to obtain the ſenſe of the inhabitants of this ſtate at large, that no doubt may be entertained of their opinions and determinations on theſe important ſubjects; that we may be able when it ſhall be neceſſary, to communicate as a ſtate, with the other inhabitants of the weſtern country.

13. Reſolved, That it be recommended to each county in this ſtate, to appoint a committee to give and receive communications on theſe ſubjects; to call meetings of their counties; and when it may be judged expedient, to call upon the people to elect proper perſons to repreſent them in convention, for the purpoſe of deliberating on the ſteps which will be moſt expedient for the attainment and ſecurity of our juſt rights.

By direction and in behalf of the meeting of the Citizens of the State of Kentucky.

GEORGE MUTER, Chairman.

Atteſt,

JOHN BRADFORD, Clerk.

To the PRESIDENT *and* CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

The Remonſtrance of the Subſcribers, Citizens of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, ſheweth:

THAT your remonſtrants have obſerved with concern and indignation, the injuries and inſults offered to the United States by the king of Great Britain. He has violated in important parts, that treaty of peace, the obſervance of which might have obliterated the remembrance of former injuries. He has, by means of his agents, ſupplied arms, ammunition, cloathing and proviſion to thoſe mercileſs ſavages, who have ſo long ravaged the weſtern frontier of theſe ſtates. He has interpoſed, unſolicited, and negociated truces for Portugal and Holland, with the piratical ſtates, in order to turn the rapine of theſe African barbarians ſolely on the American commerce. His veſſels of war, and the piratical veſſels of his ſubjects, by his orders, in violation of the law of nations, have deſpoiled the commerce, and inſulted the neutral flag of America. He has made no compenſation for the property of citizens of theſe ſtates, carried away by his troops contrary to treaty. And, that we might eſcape no ſpecies of injury which could be heaped on the weakeſt and moſt deſpicable of nations, he holds within the territory of the United States, in defiance of treaty and of right, poſts fortified and garriſoned by his armies.

That theſe injuries and inſults call loudly for redreſs, and that we will, to the utmoſt of our abilities and in any mode that can be deviſed, to ſupport the general government, in the firmeſt and moſt effectual meaſures, to obtain full ſatisfaction for all our wrongs.

That your remonſtrants, and the other inhabitants of the United States weſt of the Alleghany and Appalachian Mountains, are entitled by nature and ſtipulation to the free and undiſturbed navigation of the river Miſſiſippi; and that from the year 1783 to this day, they have been uniformly prevented, by the Spaniſh king, from exerciſing that right. Your remonſtrants have obſerved, with concern, that the general government, whoſe duty it was to have preſerved that right, have uſed no effectual meaſures for its attainment. That even their tardy and ineffectual negociations, have been veiled with the moſt myſterious ſecrecy. That, that ſecrecy is a violation of the political rights of the citizen, as it declares, that the people are unfit to be entruſted with important facts, relative to their rights, and that their ſervants may retain from them the

knowledge of thoſe facts. Eight years are ſurely ſufficient for the diſcuſſion of the moſt doubtful and diſputable claim; the right to the navigation of the Miſſiſippi admits neither of doubt or diſpute. Your remonſtrants, therefore, conceive that the negociations on that ſubject have been unneceſſarily lengthy, and they expect, that it be demanded, categorically, of the Spaniſh king, whether he will acknowledge the right of the citizens of the United States to the free and uninterrupted navigation of the river Miſſiſippi, and cauſe all obſtructions, interruption and hindrance to the exerciſe of that right in future to be withdrawn and avoided, that immediate anſwer thereto be required; and that ſuch anſwer be the final period of all negociations upon this ſubject.

Your remonſtrants further repreſent, that the encroachment of the Spaniards upon the territory of the United States is a ſtriking and melancholy proof of the ſituation to which our country will be reduced, if a tame policy ſhould ſtill continue to direct our councils.

Your remonſtrants join their voice to that of their fellow citizens in the Atlantic ſtates, calling for ſatisfaction for the injuries and inſults offered to America, and they expect that ſuch ſatisfaction ſhall extend to every injury and inſult, done or offered, to any part of America by Great Britain and Spain; and as the detention of the poſts and the interruption to the navigation of the Miſſiſippi, are injuries and inſults of the greateſt atrocity and of the longeſt duration, they require the moſt particular attention to thoſe ſubjects.

Your remonſtrants declare, that it is the duty of the general government to protect the frontiers, and that the total want of protection, which is now experienced by every part of the weſtern frontier, is a grievance of the greateſt magnitude, and demands immediate redreſs.

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Foreign Intelligence.

BRUSSELS, May 20.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Count Metternich received official diſpatches from Tournay, with the melancholy news that the attack intended by the allies on the 18th, on the poſts occupied by the French at and near Menin, had been moſt unſucceſsful; that not only were the two columns of the combined troops brought up by the emperor and the prince of Saxe Coburg obliged to retreat, with loſs, but the column under the command of the duke of York, totally routed, with the loſs of a vaſt number of men and 43 pieces of cannon.

The following is the preliminary account, given by the officer who brought the diſpatches of this unfortunate enterpriſe, from which ſuch advantages were expected when I was with the army:

The French having learned that they were to be attacked by three ſtrong columns, one commanded by the emperor and the prince of Saxe Coburg, another by the arch-duke Charles and Gen. Clairfayt, and a third by the duke of York, General Otto, and M. de Mack, making together 60,000 men, beſides the corps of reſerve, attacked, early in the morning, with ſuperior forces and a tremendous artillery, the Britiſh column, with ſuch impetuoſity, that the Britiſh, the Auſtrians, and Heſſians who accompanied them, notwithſtanding their wonted bravery, were compelled, after a bloody action, to a moſt precipitate retreat towards Templeuve and Leers, with the loſs of 3,000 men killed, wounded and priſoners, 43 pieces of cannon, and many ammunition and baggage waggons.—While this was paſſing, the two other columns attacked the French poſts near Menin, with no better ſucceſs, being both compelled to retreat with loſs, one towards Tournay, the other towards Marquain, poſitions which they occupied two days before.

The particulars of this unfortunate day will not arrive till this evening. But at ten yeſterday morning, when the officer left Tournay the French had renewed their attacks, the moſt violent cannonade, was heard here the whole day; and we tremble for the iſſue. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the conſternation that pervades this city. People think only of hiding their wealth, and getting ready to fly on the firſt bad news from the army.—Yeſterday, at eleven at night, a council was held at the houſe of count Metternich, where it was reſolved, that, in caſe of neceſſity, the government ſhall retire to Breda. This morning, all the perſons in office received three months ſalary in advance, to enable them to ſupport the extraordinary expences to which they may be expoſed. The ſtates of Brabant and the magiſtrates were alſo aſſembled laſt night to take meaſures of precaution in theſe critical circumſtances.

Two propoſitions, we underſtand, are now agitating in the cabinet: the one is to make peace with France as ſoon as poſſible, the other to effect a general arming of the people, at any price. Count de Mercy Argentau is for the former; Metternich, and Trantmanſdorff who have been for ſome days at Tournay, for the latter. It is even ſaid that the emperor will come here on Friday next, and go through the ceremony performed by his auguſt anceſtor at Preſburgh in 1740. In ſhort, every body ſeems to be convinced that we ſhall never ſucceed againſt the French but by oppoſing maſs to maſs.

General Clairfayt exclaims againſt the Hanoverians, whoſe miſconduct has brought them into as general contempt as the Dutch were in the laſt campaign. The Engliſh appear fretted and diſcontented by ſo many defeats, after having fought every where with bravery above all praiſe. The Auſtrians alone are always the ſame: no defeats, no fatigues break their ſpirits; they fight always with the ſame ſteady valour; and a ſingle inſtance has not occurred of an Auſtrian ſtirring from his ground till ordered.

LONDON, May 24.

A report was in circulation laſt night that Gen. Clairfayt had attacked the French on Tueſday laſt on the ſide of Courtray, and driven them into that town, with the loſs of 2000 men killed and wounded, and 25 pieces of cannon, left upon the field.

The army of Pichegru is ſtated by concurring reports of priſoners to have amounted in the late action to 90,000 men.

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knowledge of thoſe facts. Eight years are ſurely ſufficient for the diſcuſſion of the moſt doubtful and diſputable claim; the right to the navigation of the Miſſiſippi admits neither of doubt or diſpute. Your remonſtrants, therefore, conceive that the negociations on that ſubject have been unneceſſarily lengthy, and they expect, that it be demanded, categorically, of the Spaniſh king, whether he will acknowledge the right of the citizens of the United States to the free and uninterrupted navigation of the river Miſſiſippi, and cauſe all obſtructions, interruption and hindrance to the exerciſe of that right in future to be withdrawn and avoided, that immediate anſwer thereto be required; and that ſuch anſwer be the final period of all negociations upon this ſubject.

Your remonſtrants further repreſent, that the encroachment of the Spaniards upon the territory of the United States is a ſtriking and melancholy proof of the ſituation to which our country will be reduced, if a tame policy ſhould ſtill continue to direct our councils.

Your remonſtrants join their voice to that of their fellow citizens in the Atlantic ſtates, calling for ſatisfaction for the injuries and inſults offered to America, and they expect that ſuch ſatisfaction ſhall extend to every injury and inſult, done or offered, to any part of America by Great Britain and Spain; and as the detention of the poſts and the interruption to the navigation of the Miſſiſippi, are injuries and inſults of the greateſt atrocity and of the longeſt duration, they require the moſt particular attention to thoſe ſubjects.

Your remonſtrants declare, that it is the duty of the general government to protect the frontiers, and that the total want of protection, which is now experienced by every part of the weſtern frontier, is a grievance of the greateſt magnitude, and demands immediate redreſs.

Foreign Intelligence.

BRUSSELS, May 20.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Count Metternich received official diſpatches from Tournay, with the melancholy news that the attack intended by the allies on the 18th, on the poſts occupied by the French at and near Menin, had been moſt unſucceſsful; that not only were the two colmns of the combined troops brought up by the emperor and the prince of Saxe Coburg obliged to retreat, with loſs, but the column under the command of the duke of York, totally routed, with the loſs of a vaſt number of men and 43 pieces of cannon.

The following is the preliminary account, given by the officer who brought the diſpatches of this unfortunate enterpriſe, from which ſuch advantages were expected when I was with the army:

The French having learned that they were to be attacked by three ſtrong columns, one commanded by the emperor and the prince of Saxe Coburg, another by the arch-duke Charles and Gen. Clairfayt, and a third by the duke of York, General Otto, and M. de Mack, making together 60,000 men, beſides the corps of reſerve, attacked, early in the morning, with ſuperior forces and a tremendous artillery, the Britiſh column, with ſuch impetuoſity, that the Britiſh, the Auſtrians, and Heſſians who accompanied them, notwithſtanding their wonted bravery, were compelled, after a bloody action, to a moſt precipitate retreat towards Templeuve and Leers, with the loſs of 3,000 men killed, wounded and priſoners, 43 pieces of cannon, and many ammunition and baggage waggons.—While this was paſſing, the two other columns attacked the French poſts near Menin, with no better ſucceſs, being both compelled to retreat with loſs, one towards Tournay, the other towards Marquain, poſitions which they occupied two days before.

The particulars of this unfortunate day will not arrive till this evening. But at ten yeſterday morning, when the officer left Tournay the French had renewed their attacks, the moſt violent cannonade, was heard here the whole day; and we tremble for the iſſue. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the conſternation that pervades this city. People think only of hiding their wealth, and getting ready to fly on the firſt bad news from the army.—Yeſterday, at eleven at night, a council was held at the houſe of count Metternich, where it was reſolved, that, in caſe of neceſſity, the government ſhall retire to Breda. This morning, all the perſons in office received three months ſalary in advance, to enable them to ſupport the extraordinary expences to which they may be expoſed. The ſtates of Brabant and the magiſtrates were alſo aſſembled laſt night to take meaſures of precaution in theſe critical circumſtances.

Two propoſitions, we underſtand, are now agitating in the cabinet: the one is to make peace with France as ſoon as poſſible, the other to effect a general arming of the people, at any price. Count de Mercy Argentau is for the former; Metternich, and Trantmanſdorff who have been for ſome days at Tournay, for the latter. It is even ſaid that the emperor will come here on Friday next, and go through the ceremony performed by his auguſt anceſtor at Preſburgh in 1740. In ſhort, every body ſeems to be convinced that we ſhall never ſucceed againſt the French but by oppoſing maſs to maſs.

General Clairfayt exclaims againſt the Hanoverians, whoſe miſconduct has brought them into as general contempt as the Dutch were in the laſt campaign. The Engliſh appear fretted and diſcontented by ſo many defeats, after having fought every where with bravery above all praiſe. The Auſtrians alone are always the ſame: no defeats, no fatigues break their ſpirits; they fight always with the ſame ſteady valour; and a ſingle inſtance has not occurred of an Auſtrian ſtirring from his ground till ordered.

LONDON, May 24.

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ledgements to him privately. When I am convinced I am in an error it is time enoght to do it.

JOHN M'GILL.

Canonsburgh, July 22, 1794.

§§§ By a respectable number of citizens who met on Wednesday the 23d inst. at the Meeting-house on Mingo creek, it is recommended to the townships of the four western Pennsylvania counties, and the neighbouring counties of Virginia, to meet and choose not more than five nor less than two representatives, to meet at Parkinson's ferry, on the Monongahela, on Thursday the 14th day of August next, to take into consideration the present situation of the western country.

July 24, 1794.

*** *For a List of Taxes on the unoccupied Lands in Allegheny County, see supplement.*

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Pittsburgh, July 20, 1794.

FINDING the opposition to the revenue law more violent than I expected, regreting the mischief that has been done, and may from the continuation of measures, seeing the opposition changed from disguised rabble to a respectable party, think it my duty and do resign my commission.

ROBERT JOHNSON.

Mr. Scull,

I am under the necessity of requesting you to put the following in your next paper—It was found pasted on a tree near my distillery.

JOHN REED,

July 23, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN taking a survey of the troops under my direction in the late expedition against that insolent exciseman John Nevill, I find there were a great many delinquents, even among those who carry on distilling; it will therefore be observed that, I Tom the Tinker, will not suffer any certain class or set of men to be excluded the service of this my district, when notified to attend on any expedition carried on in order to obstruct the execution of the excise law, and obtain a repeal thereof.

And I do declare on my solemn word, that if such delinquents do not come forth on the next alarm, with equipments, and give their assistance as much as in them lies, in oppoling the execution and obtaining a repeal of the excise law, he or they will be deemed as enemies, and stand opposed to virtuous principles of republican liberty, and shall receive punishment according to the nature of the offence.

And whereas a certain John Reed, now resident in Washington, and being at his place near Pittsburgh, called Reedsburgh, and having a set of stills employed at said Reedsburgh, entered on the excise docket, contrary to the will and good pleasure of his fellow citizens, and came not forth to assist in the suppression of the execution of said law by aiding and assisting in the late expedition, have, by delinquency manifested his approbation to the execution of the aforesaid law, is hereby charged forthwith to cause the contents of this paper, without adding or diminishing, to be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, the ensuing week, under the no less penalty than the consumation of his distillery.

Given under my hand this 19th day of July, 1794.

Tom the Tinker.

P. S. To prevent a great deal of trouble it will be necessary to repeal the excise law and lay a direct tax on all located and patented land in the United States.

Public Notice.

IN my house at Bower-Hill, on Chartiers creek, which was attacked, plundered, and burnt by the rioters on Thursday evening last, were Four Thousand Six Hundred and Eleven Dollars and Sixty Cents, funded debt of the United States, in my own name, in two certificates, viz. No. 775 for 3631 dollars 21 cents, 6 per cents, and No. 603 for 980 dollars 43 cents, 3 per cents. This is to caution the public, least they may be offered for sale with forged powers or conveyance; interest is stopped at the bank, and every legal measure taken to prevent imposition. If they are fallen into the hands of an honest man, he can return them to Col. Presley Nevill, in Pittsburgh. Also caution the public not to receive assignments on any bonds or notes to me, as they are in the same situation.

JOHN NEVILL.

July 20, 1794.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Pittsburgh, July 1794.

RICHARD R. Anderson, Marietta; Samuel Allen, Westmoreland county; William Allum, Redstone; William Allison, Fort Pitt; James Armstrong, Little Sawickly, Westmoreland county; Henry Allen, Redstone; James Allison, Donegal township, Washington county; Joseph Caldwell, Little Sawickly.

B.

Lieut. Samuel Brown, Charlestown, Ohio county; Mrs. E. Bradford, Fort Pitt; Major H. Burbeck, of the artillery; Oz. Baker, William Baird, falls of Ohio; Alanson Bill, forks of Yough; Joseph Brandt, Little Whelen; Chas. F. Brodhag, Fort Cumberland; Tho. Bark, dragoon, Fort Washington; Hugh Bully, Washington county; Silas Bingham, Brownsville; Hugh Boyle, Westmoreland county; Philip Boyle, Westmoreland county; Neil Boyle, Pittsburg; Rachel Blunt, Racoon; Jacob Bennet, Esq. near Union town; Jonathan Bayley, Washington county.

C.

Joseph Collins, Union town; Capt. W. Clark, Black Lick, near Fort Legionier; Hugh Cunningham, near Fort Pitt; John Conaon, Loyal Hannon; John F. Carmichael, surgeon, western army; John Craig, near the Forks of Yough; Samuel Collins, Pittsburgh; Waterman Crane, Natchez; General Clark, Rapids of Ohio; Edward Coulter, Washington; George Carothers, Washington county; Daniel Chrisly, Racoon; Robert Caldwell, James Critwell, Washington county; James and William Cartwell, Canonsburgh; John Critwell, Washington county; Anna Cochran, John Coleman, Fort Jefferson; Hugh Calahan, George Clark, soldier; Jas. Cook, Chartiers, Washington county.

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Thomas Jones, mouth of Chartiers; Adam Johnston, Chartiers; William Jones, soldier; William Jackman, Redstone; Widow Irwin, care of D. Redick, Washington; Joseph Irons, Washington; William Irwin, care of Samuel Black, Washington.

K.

Daniel Kerr, Washington; Robert Kean, Pittsburgh; Samuel Kilpatrick, Fort Jefferson; Joseph Kinnard, taylor, Fort Washington.

L.

Alexander Lillie, care of George Fowler; Ann Lewis, Kentucky; Alexander Little, Washington county; Mr. Gerrair, Galliopolis; William Leavy, Kentucky; John Logan, Washington county; Madame de Luziere, James Louis, Cincinnati.

M.

James M'Pherson, Pittsburgh; Joseph M'Cune, Washington; Mr. de Marquet, Fort Pitt; Rob. M'Cready, Washington county; Thomas M'Culloch, Washington; Thomas M'Kee, Fayette county; Mark M'Causland, West Liberty; Donald M'Kinzie, Mary Magdalena Mentelle, Augustus Michsack, Lexington; James Miller, Washington county; Donald M'Leod, Daniel M'Farland, Washington; Patrick M'Coy, near Cherry's mill; James M'Creary; John M'Ferron, Washington county; Charles Mitchell, Smrall's ferry; Alexander M'Donald, Westmoreland county; David Moreton, Washington; Abiaiem Martin, Buffaloe; Donald M'Leod, head of King's creek, Ohio county; Joseph Miller, Chartiers; Thomas Morgan, [illegible] M'Donald, King's creek; Robert M'Clure, care of Rev. M. Henderson, Chartiers; David Magee, Allegheny county; Edward M'Shane, soldier; Robert Moore, Washington county; Peter Marmie.

N.

Robert H. Niles, John Neely Washington county.

O.

Robert Oliver, Esq. Marietta.

P.

James Pentherer, Belviele, on the Ohio; Daniel Perrine, capt. Abner Pryor, western army; Michael Power, Washington county; Chas. Province, Washington county; John Patton, Natchez.

Q.

William Quigly, Edward Quin, near Pittsburgh.

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William Sutherland, Esq. Ohio county; Thomas Sloo, Kentucky; serjeant Jeremiah Stillwell, John Sturgeon, care of A. M'Farlane; major general Charles Scott, William Seaman, Cincinnati; Wm. Sloan, Washington county; John Shepard, Washington county; Thomas Sandham, Canonsburgh; serjeant William Stewart, William Shaw, near Pittsburgh; Aaron Stratton, Galliopolis; Doctor I. W. Seely, south fork of Ten Mile; I. Starrat, Jacob's creek; Joseph Shary, care of col. Canon; William St. Clair, Esq. northwest territory; James Smith, care of H. Wilson, Washington; Joseph Scoffield, Allegheny county; John Shaw, soldier; John Seeton.

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V.

Henry Vernor, Washington county

W.

Robert Warnock, Miller's run; capt. N. Wilson, Thomas Whitehill, Washington county; William Weir, farmer; Robert White, Whelen; Bancroft Woodcock, John Winters, William Wall, John Watt, Forks of Yough; Asher Williams, forks of Yough; Æneon Williams, Westmoreland county; Aaron Wagner.

Y.

Doctor John Young, Fayette county; Isaac Young, Fayette county.

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BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.

Accounts from Boston mention the arrival there of a vessel from France, which brings Intelligence of 40 sail of the British outward West India fleet being captured and sent into Brest.

There has been another action on the 21 of May, near Tournay, between the republican army commanded by Pichegru and the combined armies. These last were forced to cross the Scheldt, after a bloody action which lasted 24 hours. The French lost two pieces of artillery, took seven and made 500 prisoners.

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Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated May 20, to a mercantile house in Baltimore.

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The same correspondent informs that an attempt had been made to assassinate Robespierre, by a yong woman, 17 years of age. An attempt was also made on the the life of another member of the committee, of safety both without success.

Pittsburgh, July 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cincinnati, North-western Territory, to his friend in this town, dated June 26, 1794.

"Great preparations are making in this quarter to end the war with the Indians this year—General Scott is in Kentucky to raise 2000 volunteer—General Wayne with the regular force is at Greenville; it is said they were to march by the first of next month, but as the volunteers do not rendezvous in Kentucky until the 10th, it is probable the army will not move before the 20th or last of the month—where they are then to go, or what to do, we know not—Reports differ about the volunteers, some say they will turn out, others say that the appointment of officers has given disquiet and that they will not come; if we get 800 or 1000 we shall be well off I think—General Wayne will probably, from every account which I can get, be able to take along 14 or 1500 regulars—The Indian army we are told are on the Omee, consisting of 2000 red savages and 1500 white ones under Col. Simcoe—what may be the end we leave you to guess, but much bloodshed is pretty certain."

ledgements to him privately. When I am convinced I am in an error it is time enought to do it.

JOHN M'GILL.

Canonsburgh, July 22, 1794.

§§§ By a respectable number of citizens who met on Wednesday the 23d inst. at the Meeting-house on Mingo creek, it is recommended to the townships of the four western Pennsylvania counties, and the neighbouring counties of Virginia, to meet and choose not more than five nor less than two representatives, to meet at Parkinson's ferry, on the Monongahela, on Thursday the 14th day of August next, to take into consideration the present situation of the western country.

July 24, 1794.

*** *For a List of Taxes on the unoccupied Lands in Allegheny County, see supplement.*

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1794.

FINDING the opposition to the revenue law more violent than I expected, regreting the mischief that has been done, and may from the continuation of measures, seeing the opposition changed from disguised rabble to a respectable party, think it my duty and do resign my commission.

ROBERT JOHNSON.

Mr. Scull,

I am under the necessity of requesting you to put the following in your next paper—It was found pasted on a tree near my distillery.

JOHN REED,

July 23, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN taking a survey of the troops under my direction in the late expedition against that insolent excisman John Nevill, I find there were a great many delinquents, even among those who carry on distilling; it will therefore be observed that, I Tom the Tinker, will not suffer any certain class or set of men to be excluded the service of this my district, when notified to attend in any expedition carried on in order to obstruct the execution of the excise law, and obtain a repeal thereof.

And I do declare on my solemn word, that if such delinquents do not come forth on the next alarm, with equipments, and give their assistance as much as in them lies, in opposing the execution and obtaining a repeal of the excise law, he or they will be deemed as enemies, and stand opposed to virtuous principles of republican liberty, and shall receive punishment according to the nature of the offence.

And whereas a certain John Reed, now resident in Washington, and being at his place near Pittsburgh, called Reedsburgh, and having a set of stills employed at said Reedsburgh, entered on the excise docket, contrary to the will and good pleasure of his fellow citizens, and came not forth to assist in the suppression of the execution of said law by aiding and assisting in the late expedition, have, by delinquency manifested his approbation to the execution of the aforesaid law, is hereby charged forthwith to cause the contents of this paper, without adding or diminishing, to be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, the ensuing week, under the no less penalty than the consumation of his distillery.

Given under my hand this 19th day of July, 1794.

Tom the Tinker.

P. S. To prevent a great deal of trouble it will be necessary to repeal the excise law and lay a direct tax on all located and patented land in the United States.

Public Notice.

IN my house at Bower-Hill, on Chartiers creek, which was attacked, plundered, and burnt by the rioters on Thursday evening last, were Four Thousand Six Hundred and Eleven Dollars and Sixty Cents, funded debt of the United States, in my own name, in two certificates, viz. No. 775 for 3631 dollars 21 cents, 6 per cents, and No. 603 for 980 dollars 43 cents, 3 per cents. This is to caution the public, least they may be offered for sale with forged powers or conveyance; interest is stopped at the bank, and every legal measure taken to prevent imposition. If they are fallen into the hands of an honest man, he can return them to Col. Presley Nevill, in Pittsburgh. I also caution the public not to receive assignments on any bonds or notes to me, as they are in the same situation.

JOHN NEVILL.

July 20, 1794.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Pittsburgh, July 1794.

RICHARD R. Anderson, Marietta; Samuel Allen, Westmoreland county; William Allum, Redstone; William Allison, Fort Pitt; James Armstrong, Little Sawickly, Westmoreland county; Henry Allen, Redstone; James Allison, Donegal township, Washington county; Joseph Caldwell, Little Sawickly.

B.

Lieut. Samuel Brown, Charlestown, Ohio county; Mrs. E. Bradford, Fort Pitt; Major H. Burbeck, of the artillery; Oz. Baker, William Baird, falls of Ohio; Alanson Bill, forks of Yough; Joseph Brandt, Little Whelen; Chas. F. Brodhag, Fort Cumberland; Tho. Bark, dragoon, Fort Washington; Hugh Bully, Washington county; Silas Bingham, Brownsville; Hugh Boyle, Westmoreland county; Philip Boyle, Westmoreland county; Neil Boyle, Pittsburg; Rashel Blunt, Racoon; Jacob Bennet, Esq. near Union town; Jonathan Bayley, Washington county.

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Doctor John Young, Fayette county; Isaac Young, Fayette county.

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Counterfeit Bank Notes.

THE Public are cautioned to beware of *counterfeited Five Dollar Bills* of the Bank of the United States, and *Twenty Dollar Bills* of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine bills, but may be distinguished by the following

MARKS:

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

All that have appeared have the letter F for their alphabetical mark.

The texture of the paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O, in the word company is smaller than the M. and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M, would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the bill.

The *i* and *f* in the word Promise are not parallel, the *f* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the letters are stronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were issued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

All that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fined ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number 13 in the genuine bills, and but 12 in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the same word in the Five Dollar bills as described above, the *n* being less than the *m*, and others following.

There is no stroke to the *t* in the word *North*, whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and *y* going below them.

The signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamp-black and oil, and differs from the other inks used in printing the bills and the cashier's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the southern states, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the authors of them.

The reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid to any person or persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.

The person or persons who manufactured the paper on which the bills are printed.

The person or persons who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank United States.

JOHN NIXON, President of the Bank of North America.

By order of the Committees of the respective Boards.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

At his *Store* in the *Stone House* in Second street, (where Col. Presley Nevill resides) has lately received from Philadelphia a general assortment of SPRING and FALL GOODS, among which are—

SUPERFINE, second, and common broadcloths, cassimers, fine & coarse coatings, elastic stripes, blankets, flannels and coarse woollens, vest patterns &c. with trimmings, printed cottons, calicoes and chintzes, silk and common shawls, silk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, mens, womens, boys and childrens worsted, cotton and thread hose, worsted and silk mitts, mens and womens white, purple, beaver and shammy gloves, camblets, wildboar, callimancoes, joans spinning, moreen, durants, and shalloons, 7-8, yard wide, and apron check, 7 8 and yard wide Irish linen, scots white thread from No. 8 to 80, velvets, corduroys, thicksets, royal ribs, fustians, sattinets, florentine, striped nankeens, black cottonade, Marseilles quilting, worsted and hair plush, cambric, lawn, a variety of muslin and muslin handkerchiefs and cravats, silk, gauze and Paris nets, sattin, taffaty, mode and persian, umbrellas, ribbons, taste and silk, cotton and worsted bindings, &c. mens and womens beaver, castor and wool hats, mens and womens leather and stuff shoes, bootees, with best cordivan and draw boot legs, ben soals, vamps, &c. best Philadelphia kip, calf skin & ben leather, hatters trimmings, a few good violins and violin strings, window glass, putty and paints, British china and queens ware, Hamilton and Leiper's snuff and tobacco, quarto, pocket and school bibles, spelling books, primmers, dictionaries, English and Dutch Almanacs, with an assortment of religious, historical and novel books and stationary, a general assortment of ironmongery, hardware, cutlery which are a choice collection of buttons of the best patterns, steel plate hand and mill saws, Dutch and English scythes, cutting knives, spades, and shovels, coffee mills, brass and iron candlesticks, carpenters, coopers, turners, and shoemakers tools, Turkey stones, iron, brass and stock locks, powder flasks, brass and iron butt and other hinges, razors, knives, and knives and forks, tupee tongs, horse fleams, scales and dividers, gold scales, temple spectacles, table and tea spoons of a superior quality, common ditto, pewter, tin and copper, bell metal and copper kettles, steelyards, shovels and tongs, frying pans, vises, japanned and common tin ware, wool and cotton cards, fine paper and japanned snuff and tobacco boxes, iron, horn and ivory combs, cast iron pestles and morters, wallowers for Dutch fans, smoothing irons, window weights and Franklin stoves, an assorment of saddlery with double reign'd plated and common snaffle bridles, &c. best American and German gun powder, bar lead and shot, Carolina, New-Orleans, and Spanish flota indigo, cotton, clover seed, Muscovado and loaf sugar, best souchong and bohea teas, coffee, chocolate, pepper, allspice, rice, cinnamon, cloves ginger, nutmegs, liquorice stick, salt petre, allum, madder, ground redwood, log-wood, brimstone in rolls, copperas, chalk, old Jamaica spirits, lime juice, and some excellent claret and port wines, &c. best pale peruvian bark, camphor, crude tartar, assafœtida, nitre, creamor tartar, flour of brimstone, glauber salts, British oil, Turlington's balsam, Stoughton's elixir, essence of peppermint, tartar emetic, Anderson's pills, essence of lavender, bergamot, &c.

All which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or approved of country produce—and he requests those indebted to him to make speedy payment.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1794.

Meason, Dillon & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

AT their Furnace on Dunbar's run, Fayette county, three miles from Stewart's crossings, on Youghiogeny river, a supply of well assorted CASTINGS, which they will sell for cash at the reduced price of Thirty Five Pounds per ton.

Union Furnace, April 10, 1794.

Four Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. a Dutch servant Man named Peter Warff, about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 40 years of age, has short brown hair, had on when he went away an old flax linen shirt and tow trowsers, a red striped silk handkerchief, a reddish brown coat, corduroy jacket, a stone-mason by trade, and it is supposed has taken some tools with him to answer that business. The above reward will be given to any person that will bring him home or secure him in any jail so that the subscriber may get him again, and reasonable charges.

THOMAS RAMSAY.

George's creek, Fayette county. June 17, 1794.

I AM directed to make it known, that on the *first Wednesday* of September next, *will be Sold* at the Court House in the town of Pittsburgh, at public sale, that beautiful feat of LAND on the Allegheny river, and adjoining the town, late the property of Thomas Smallman, containing 319 acres, 20 perches, and allowance, and to which an indisputable title with a general warranty will now be given by Susanuah Ferguson, of the city of Philadelphia. Terms of sale, £. 500 paid at the time of sale, and a bond and mortgage for the remainder, with interest payable from the date; any person incommoding the sale, by biding and not complying with the terms, to be liable to £. 50 damages.

This Tract of Land is beyond all question, one of the most valuable in Pennsylvania; it borders on the town, extends near a mile on the river, 100 acres at least on the first bank as level as a bowling green, and the second bank, with a gentle acclivity overlooking the town, and the river to a great distance; containing an immense bank of coal easily accessible, and limestone quarries of great value; a considerable and constant stream of water running through it, with a seat for mills, and all kinds of water works just on the margin of the river. For elegance, or utility, it is certainly a great object. I would estimate the value at £. 10 per acre, that is upwards of £. 3000.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE,
Attorney at Pittsburgh for the Estate.

July 2, 1794.

Now opening for sale by

W. H. Beaumont,

In Second street, corner of Chancery lane, a variety of *GROCERIES*, viz.

SHERRY and Lisbon wines,
Jamaica spirits, Holland gin,
Rum and Whiskey,
Lime Juice of the best quality,
Loaf and Muscovado sugar,
Tea, Coffee, and Raisins,
which he will sell at the lowest prices.

He has also for sale an excellent waggon *HORSE*, young, and accustomed to the geers.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1794.

Last Notice to all persons

indebted to the subscriber, that if they do not make payment before the first day of September next, their accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney for the recovery thereof.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1794.

JUST received and now opening at the subscribers store in Pittsburgh a neat assortment of *GOODS* suitable to the season, which will be sold on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

Joseph Patterson & Co.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1794.

N. B. All those indebted to said partnership are requested to make payment against the first of September next, as no longer indulgence can be given.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Franklin county, near to Chambersburgh, Pennsylvania, on the 6th inst. a quarter-blooded mulatta fellow, named SAM, but will probably call himself Samuel Thomas.—He has not much of the appearance of a mulatto, either in features or colour, being whiter than many who are called white men. He is a stout made fellow, about 21 years old, and 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. He has strait brown hair, to which he often adds a false queue. He has grey eyes, and generally looks sour and surly, which does not proceed from hypocrisy, but is a real index of his temper. He has a pretty large black or brown mole on his neck, which is usually covered with the collar of his shirt. He took with him a new homespun drab-coloured coat and waistcoat, once shorn and pressed; the coat had large metal buttons of a mixed yellowish hue, and the waistcoat had small plain white metal buttons; a pair of beaver fustian overalls, a cotton pattero jacket, with a flowered border, a pair of new coarse shoes, with pretty large smoaked buckles, a new wool hat with blue lining, one or more fine shirts, a pair or two of woven thread stockings, and a home made tow cloth shirt and trowsers. Said fellow will no doubt pretend to be a freeman, and deny that he is a mulatto, but he is, by birth, a slave for life, recorded in due time, although his former master, Mr. Isaac Snowden, of Philadelphia and I, agreed, that if he would serve me faithfully and honestly until he would be 28 years of age, he should be a free man, which he has now forfeited.—Whoever takes up the above described mulatto, and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN CRAIGHEAD.

Rocky Spring, Franklin county, June 12, 1794.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber about the 10th of last month, a lengthy bodied black Mare, about fourteen hands and an half high, the mane hanging to the off side, and somewhat curly, the tail not lengthy, and resembling the mane, a natural pacer, and about 15 years old; whether branded or not the owner is doubtful, but is rather of opinion she is. Any person who will take up said Mare and deliver her to the owner, if strayed, shall receive Four Dollars Reward and reasonable charges, or if stolen Five Pounds Reward and reasonable charges, on conviction of the thief.

ALEXANDER M'CLEAN.

Union Town, June 3, 1794.

THE subscriber informs the public and all France, that he has taken the well known and beautiful House formerly occupied by Mr. J. Tannehill, on the bank of the Monongahela river, for the benevolent purpose of entertaining the Travellers that may think proper to call on him—*Here the weary may rest—the hungry feed, and those who thirst may quaff of the best.*

D. M'LANE.

Pittsburgh, 24th April, 1794.

Counterfeit Bank Notes.

THE Public are cautioned to beware of *counterfeited Five Dollar Bills* of the Bank of the United States, and *Twenty Dollar Bills* of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine bills, but may be distinguished by the following

MARKS:

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

All that have appeared have the letter F for their alphabetical mark.

The texture of the paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O, in the word company is smaller than the M. and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M, would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the bill.

The *i* and *f* in the word Promise are not parallel, the *f* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the letters are stronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were issued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

All that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fined ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body or the bill, are in number 13 in the genuine bills, and but 12 in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the same word in the Five Dollar bills as described above, the *o* being less than the *m*, and others following.

There is no stroke to the *t* in the word *North*, whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and *y* going below them.

The signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lampblack and oil, and differs from the other inks used in printing the bills and the cashier's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the southern states, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the authors of them.

The reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid to any person or persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.

The person or persons who manufactured the paper on which the bills are printed.

The person or persons who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank United States.

JOHN NIXON, President of the Bank of North America.

By order of the Committees of the respective Boards.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

At his *Store* in the *Stone House* in Second street, (where Col. Presley Nevill resides) has lately received from Philadelphia a general assortment of SPRING and FALL GOODS, among which are—

SUPERFINE, second, and common broadcloths, cassimers, fine & coarse coatings, elastic stripes, blankets, flannels and coarse woollens, vest patterns &c. with trimmings, printed cottons, calicoes and chintzes, silk and common shawls, silk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, mens, womens, boys and childrens worsted, cotton and thread hose, worsted and silk mitts, mens and womens white, purple, beaver and shammy gloves, camblets, wildboar, gallimancoes, joans spinning, moreen, durants, and shalloons, 7-8, yard wide, and apron check, 7 8 and yard wide Irish linen, scots white thread from No. 8 to 80, velvets, corduroys, thicksets, royal ribs, fustians, sattinets, florentine, striped nankeens, black cottonade, Marseilles quilting, worsted and hair plush, cambric, lawn, a variety of muslin and muslin handkerchiefs and cravats, silk, gauze and Paris nets, sattin, taffaty, mode and persian, umbrellas, ribbons, taste and silk, cotton and worsted bindings, &c. mens and womens beaver, castor and wool hats, mens and womens leather and stuff shoes, bootees, with best cordivan and draw boot legs, ben soals, vamps, &c. best Philadelphia kip, calf skin & ben leather, hatters trimmings, a few good violins and violin strings, window glass, putty and paints, British china and queens ware, Hamilton and Leiper's snuff and tobacco, quarto, pocket and school bibles, spelling books, primmers, dictionaries, English and Dutch Almanacs, with an assortment of religious, historical and novel books and stationary, a general assortment of ironmongery, hardware, among which are a choice collection of buttons of the best patterns, steel plate hand and mill saws, Dutch and English scythes, cutting knives, spades, and shovels, coffee mills, brass and iron candlesticks, carpenters, coopers, turners, and shoemakers tools, Turkey stones, iron, brass and stock locks, powder flasks, brass and iron butt and other hinges, razors, knives, and knives and forks, tupee tongs, horse fleams, scales and dividers, gold scales, temple spectacles, table and tea spoons of a superior quality, common ditto, pewter, tin and copper, bell metal and copper kettles, steelyards, shovels and tongs, frying pans, vises, japanned and common tin ware, wool and cotton cards, fine paper and japanned snuff and tobacco boxes, iron, horn and ivory combs, cast iron pestles and morters, wallowers for Dutch fans, smoothing irons, window weights and Franklin stoves, an assorment of saddlery with double reign'd plated and common snaffle bridles, &c. best American and German gun powder, bar lead and shot, Carolina, New-Orleans, and Spanish flota indigo, cotton, clover seed, Muscovado and loaf sugar, best souchong and bohea teas, coffee, chocolate, pepper, allspice, rice, cinnamon, cloves ginger, nutmegs, liquorice stick, salt petre, allum, madder, ground redwood, log-wood, brimstone in rolls, copperas, chalk, old Jamaica spirits, lime juice, and some excellent claret and port wines, &c. best pale peruvian bark, camphor, crude tartar, assafœtida, nitre, creamor tartar, flour of brimstone, glauber salts, British oil, Turlington's balsam, Stoughton's elixir, essence of peppermint, tartar emetic, Anderson's pills, essence of lavender, burgamot, &c.

All which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or approved of country produce—and he requests those indebted to him to make speedy payment.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1794.

Meason, Dillon & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

AT their Furnace on Dunbar's run, Fayette county, three miles from Stewart's crossings, on Youghiogeny river, a supply of well assorted CASTINGS, which they will sell for cash at the reduced price of Thirty Five Pounds per ton.

Union Furnace, April 10, 1794.

Four Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. a Dutch servant Man named Peter Warff, about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 40 years of age, has short brown hair, had on when he went away an old flax linen shirt and tow trowsers, a red striped silk handkerchief, a reddish brown coat, corduroy jacket, a stone-mason by trade, and it is supposed has taken some tools with him to answer that business. The above reward will be given to any person that will bring him home or secure him in any jail so that the subscriber may get him again, and reasonable charges.

THOMAS RAMSAY.

George's creek, Fayette county. June 17, 1794.

I AM directed to make it known, that on the *first Wednesday* of September next, *will be Sold* at the Court House in the town of Pittsburgh, at public sale, that beautiful seat of LAND on the Allegheny river, and adjoining the town, late the property of Thomas Smallman, containing 319 acres, 20 perches, and allowance, and to which an indisputable title with a general warranty will now be given by Susanuah Ferguson, of the city of Philadelphia. Terms of sale, £. 500 paid at the time of sale, and a bond and mortgage for the remainder, with interest payable from the date; any person incommoding the sale, by biding and not complying with the terms, to be liable to £. 50 damages.

This Tract of Land is beyond all question, one of the most valuable in Pennsylvania; it borders on the town, extends near a mile on the river, 100 acres at least on the first bank as level as a bowling green, and the second bank, with a gentle acclivity overlooking the town, and the river to a great distance; containing an immense bank of coal easily accessible, and limestone quarries of great value; a considerable and constant stream of water running through it, with a seat for mills, and all kinds of water works just on the margin of the river. For elegance, or utility, it is certainly a great object. I would estimate the value at £. 10 per acre, that is upwards of £. 3000.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE,
Attorney at Pittsburgh for the Estate.

July 2, 1794.

Now opening for sale by

W. H. Beaumont,

In Second street, corner of Chancery lane, a variety of *GROCERIES*, viz.

SHERRY and Lisbon wines,
Jamaica spirits, Holland gin,
Rum and Whiskey,
Lime Juice of the best quality,
Loaf and Muscovado sugar,
Tea, Coffee, and Raisins,
which he will sell at the lowest prices.

He has also for sale an excellent waggon *HORSE*, young, and accustomed to the geers.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1794.

Last Notice to all persons

indebted to the subscriber, that if they do not make payment before the first day of September next, their accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney for the recovery thereof.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1794.

JUST received and now opening at the subscribers store in Pittsburgh a neat assortment of GOODS suitable to the season, which will be sold on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

Joseph Patterson & Co.

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